

# THE COLEMAN BULLETIN

VOL. IV. NO. 18

COLEMAN, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915

\$1.50 PER YEAR

## FOR BEST VALUES GO TO OUIMETTE'S

### Early Fall and Winter Goods

are now in stock ready for your inspection. Ladies' and Children's Coats—"The Roger Garments." New Styles, New Cloths. No two alike. Prices \$7.50 to \$30.00. Come early and make a selection. Ladies and Children's Underwear, both combination and separate garments.

We Sell the Watson Brand—There is none better

#### VELVETEENS

Velvets are very popular this season; also somewhat scarce. We were fortunate in securing all the desirable shades early in the season and offer them at the old price—60c a yard.

#### BLANKETS

Soft and warm, cosy and comfortable. Grey-Union \$2.90, and up to the ten pound All-wool Hudson's Bay at \$9.00. Every number and price is good value.

#### COMFORTERS

Large size, 72 x 72 inches, filled with good clean cotton, covered with sil aline or satteen. Price \$1.90 to \$4 each.

#### SWEATER COATS

For Women and Children. Also Men's Sweater Coats in a large range of styles and colors. Fine soft yarns, very dressy and comfortable. Prices \$3 to \$8.50 each.

#### CARSS MACKINAW CLOTHING

These goods are guaranteed all-wool and are without exception the best mackinaw goods in the market. The prices range from \$5 for a plain jacket to \$10 for a Check Norfolk, strapped and belted with shawl collar. Green and black, brown and black, grey and black.

#### MEN'S and BOYS' CAPS

Full range. Black, blue and colored tweeds and worsteds, with wool or fur band. 75c to \$2 each.

#### FELT BOOTS

Full assortment now in stock. Laced boots and house slippers for men, women and children.

#### GROCERIES

We aim to keep this department well stocked with fresh and dependable goods.

#### FLOUR BRAN WHEAT

The wheat we sell is elevator cleaned and free from waste material.

## W. L. OUIMETTE

## Preserved Fruit

is the most delicious and most economical food you can have during the winter. It is pleasing to the taste and is a good nourisher. Lay in a good supply now while you can get it, and while the price of sugar is low. In a few short days the preserving and pickling season will be over.

PEACHES—Freestone—per case	\$1.15
PLUMS, per crate	.95
CRAB APPLES, per 40 lb. box	1.75
PEACH PLUMS, per crate	1.05
PRESERVING PEARS, per 40 lb. box	2.05
APPLES—No. 1, per box	2.00
" No. 2 " "	1.65
RIPE TOMATOES, per crate of 4 baskets	1.10
CUCUMBERS, per box	1.05
LONG GREEN CUCUMBERS, per box	1.05
CORN ON COBB, per dozen	.25
GREEN TOMATOES, for pickling, 40 lb. box	1.05
VEG. MARROW, SQUASH, PUMPKIN, per lb.	.04

Remember we are Headquarters in Coleman for Fruit

**FRANK CELLI**

Next Door to Opera House

Prop. "The Palm"

#### NO RELIEF THIS WINTER

This week the mayor has received enquiries from the Kneehill Valley Coal Co. and also from the Drumheller Coal Co. for 20 miners each. Notices to this effect were posted in the hotels, but as yet no miners have availed themselves of this opportunity. A rough estimate of the idle men in town at present would be at least 100, it seems rather a pity that some of them do not accept this proffered work. As the cold weather is coming on, and in view of the above figures, there can be little question that the distress will probably equal if not exceed that of last winter, and the mayor has been advised by the government that it is not intended to give any relief this winter, nor will the town be in a position to do so either.

#### MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

The first mountain climber to reach an altitude of 25,000 feet was Miss Annie S. Peck, who broke all previous records by attaining the summit of Mount Huascarán, Peru, the highest peak of the western hemisphere, seven years ago. The previous record for mountain climbing was held by W. W. Graham, who reached a height of 23,800 feet in the Himalayas. Miss Peck's first attempt to attain the heights of Huascarán failed on account of the cowardice of her guides after a height of 17,500 feet. In 1908 Miss Peck was accompanied by Rudolph Tangwalder and Gabriel Zuntangwald, two famous Swiss guides, who suffered terribly from under estimating the cold and in consequence of failing to provide themselves with sufficient clothing. Tangwalder was terribly frozen, and one of his feet and the fingers of one hand had to be amputated. Miss Peck was better provided with clothing, and escaped unscathed from the rigors of the terrible climb. The altitude attained by Miss Peck is 10,000 feet less than the highest ever reached by aeronauts.

Rev. and Mrs. Cameron returned to Cardston on Monday. The Toronto Star last week published the following from its Ottawa correspondent: "Upon what is believed to be reliable information, your correspondent is assured that the government has decided to dissolve parliament and hold an election this fall."

#### RED CROSS NOTES

The annual meeting of the Red Cross Society will be held in the council chamber at eight o'clock on Friday evening, October 1st. It is hoped there will be a large attendance of members and citizens generally as the report of the year's work will be read and the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place. The report will be a revelation to many who have not kept posted as to what was being done. Be present at the meeting and hear it.

The British Columbia government has decided to extend financial assistance to a smelting prospect which promises to exert an important influence upon the problem of zinc production in British Columbia and which will as an immediate development have the effect of placing in operation at Nelson a demonstration plant.

At least three liquor districts in the province of Saskatchewan will vote on the question of dispensing with the government liquor stores, at the next municipal elections on the second Monday in December and it is expected others will take similar action.

J. Menard, formerly business manager of the West Canadian Collieries, Blairmore, has been awarded the distinguished conduct medal for gallantry at the engagement of Neuve Chapelle and Ypres, early in July.

## Taxes!

NOTICE is hereby given that the period for giving a discount for the payment of taxes due the Town of Coleman terminates Thursday, October 14th, and that no reduction will be allowed after that date.

Notice is also hereby given that His Honor Judge McNeill will be at the council chamber to deal finally with the Tax Enforcement Return on Wednesday, September 29th, 1915.

JAMES FORD,

17 Tax Collector

#### SALVATION ARMY.

Our meetings as usual next Thursday, juniors 7 to 8 and seniors from 8 to 9 o'clock; Saturday, seniors from 8 to 9 o'clock; Sunday, 11 a.m. and 3 and 7.30 p.m.

## A Good Day's Shooting

has often been entirely spoiled and marred because the sportsman did not pay sufficient attention to his supply of ammunition, and carried inferior goods.

Good shooting is not possible without Good Shells. Every man who ever pulled a trigger recognizes this fact.

When you go on that shooting trip you can avoid such troubles by using any of the following makes of Loaded Shells:

**Remington U. M. C. Nitro-Club  
Peters' Target  
Peters' Referee  
Dom. Cartridge Co's Sovereign**

We carry all these lines. We also have a complete stock of Ball Ammunition of every description.

## H. G. GOODEVE CO., LIMITED

If you are satisfied, tell others; if not, tell us.

## Groceries

A Fine Fresh Stock of Up-to-the-minute Groceries.

## Flour

Our Flour makes those large and snow white loaves of Bread. It has nutritious values in abundance. Cheap flour makes dark mirky loaves of bread. It has no nutritious value.

## Provisions

A neat, clean line of Provisions. Our stock will make an impression on your memory.

## Feed

We have a large and varied stock of Feed. No Orders too small or too large for us to handle.

## Remember

We lead—we never follow.

## THE COLEMAN CASH GROCERY

P. L. UNSWORTH, Manager

Phone 32

## A Person of SOME Importance

By Lloyd Osbourne  
Copyright, 1931, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.

### CHAPTER XI (Continued) "Discharged"

He thought of Mr. Doty instead—little, fluttering, easy Mr. Doty, who certainly must have concealed needles, wings under his threadbare coat. Mr. Doty was sympathetic; Mr. Doty understood. In Matt's case, something could be simpler; the sea for the sailor, or, of course, and they would go right off to his good friend, Captain Jim Hain, who owned half the coasting craft out of—

Oh, but Matt wished to stay in Miramant. Oh, the old story—I see, I see—a young lady, and all the rest of it. Well, wait. Let Mr. Doty think. Let Mr. Doty think.

Half an hour afterward Matt was formally engaged as physical instructor to the young Men's Christian Association at a salary of \$50 a month. Unlike his sisters, however, the Miramant Y.M.C.A. was poorly supported, either by the men or the women of the town or the horde of illiterate foreigners whom it was intended to uplift.

Mr. Cummins, the superintendent, a very low voiced young man with eyes like saucers, laid out his duties and responsibilities as a physical instructor, but whether he would be prepared to help out, that had been the question with the previous instructors—they wouldn't help out. Would Matt help out cheerfully? Matt promptly replied that he would, and smiling, and precisely to prove it, inquired for a precise definition of helping out.

This, it seemed, included washing the gymnasium windows, scrubbing the gymnasium floor, drying the bathing suits, cleaning the swimming tank, checking the towels, doing whatever painting or varnishing was required in the building, filling and cleaning a dozen typewriter machines, and volunteering—cheerfully—for any further services that might be required.

Matt's answers were so satisfactory that he soon found himself on the roof, in a suit of borrowed overalls, mending a dead and dumb bird, in re-shingling it. It was in this way and others he passed the day, and in the evening he laughed in the gymnasium.

By ten the gymnasium was clear, and he was free to return home, the freest man in Miramant, and the happiest. He had got a job; he had already won praise; he foresaw promotion and Christmas gifts, and he scratched off a glad little note, the good news was too big to keep; Chris should have it. He wrote it down, and it had been unexpectedly—gloriously—successful.

At ten past ten there was one from her, which he tore open and read with a sickening, deadly disappointment. It ran:

Dearest—It did not seem right not to tell papa, and now all that is left of me is a poor, limp little coward in the blackest of agony. It was worse than his being cross—I could have stood that—but he took it dreadfully, more than I can ever bring myself to tell you. I have promised not to see you for three whole months and not to write to you again in any way, and I promised for you, too, to do the same. Please, please don't blame me too much or reproach me too much, or really I had—not—and even the three months was a tremendous concession. He insisted upon it, and I seemed wiser to take it as a sort of challenge, especially since he said I would be grateful to him all the days of my life. I must just show him that three months won't make the least difference—and then say, papa, I can't help it, but I love him more than ever. My darling, I will, I will. And I do not doubt it or my heart will break. He has a right to know that it is serious, hasn't he? That's what I want to say over and over again till I give you—I am determined not to wait a minute longer than that, papa or no papa, and what you must do is to be as hard and be able to support us when the time comes. I have to take your answer for granted till I give you.

We're going to Washington today, so that I may be "distracted." I shall be that in all truth, but not in papa's sense, and with a heart like lead at leaving you. Don't blame me too much, for I love him too, you know, better than anything in the world except you. Try not to feel too badly, and remember I shall be thinking if you ever minute of the time I dread to stop, as I have said everything so badly, but it is not the you I love if you do not understand. You will, won't you? And love me better than ever, and don't forget that I will come.

Matt reread the letter many times, and his first sensation of utter abandonment imperceptibly altered to a more sanguine view. They were both

saved at least. The same if a clandestine affair, with its inevitable and mortifying discovery. Better to tell the general than to let him find out. Chris had been the more sensible of the two. Three months would give Matt time to scold his position in the Y.M.C.A. and apply for a better one that \$40 a month. The world that loved a lover sure, included Mr. Cummins. Besides, independent of the cheerful instructor would soon be worth that extra \$10.

The days that followed in the Y.M.C.A. were like the first, and by and by the world contracted till it consisted of nothing but the Y.M.C.A. at one end and Mrs. Sattano's house at the other, with a mile of streets between. Yet Matt was not unhappy. You need leisure to be unhappy, and he was content, moreover, by a determination to succeed. That he was doing so was undoubted, and Mr. Cummins was friendliness itself.

At length the new instructor had good reason to be satisfied and might look forward to a raise in salary as something he had well earned. He would not overreach himself, however, by asking for it prematurely. He was too wary for that and was, playing for too big a stake. With only three weeks gone from the three months he felt he had no time to spare.

One morning Mr. Cummins called him into his office, and, after looking at some papers in his hand, regarded Matt with considerable embarrassment.

"I'm afraid I have bad news for you," he said in his very low voice.

"Discharge me?" exclaimed Matt, unable to believe his ears. "You don't mean that I am—fired?"

Mr. Cummins nodded, with an expression almost as woebegone as Matt's. "It's none of my doing," he brought out, "but you are the best man I have ever had in that department, and it came like a thunder-clap to me. It's worse than I thought, and I said so flat out. But orders are orders, and I am only this—sorry."

"But what do they complain of?" Mr. Cummins hesitated.

"The funny thing is that I don't know," he said at last. "I couldn't get a reason out of one of them. But somehow they are prejudiced against me, and I'm sure of it. You are at once. Your only means of getting back at them is to demand a full explanation of it. It's worse than I thought, and I said so flat out. But orders are orders, and I am only this—sorry."

"I'm out, I'm out, and that's the end of it," he said.

"A very Christian way to take it. Brought—" a very Christian and generous way to take it. Get your things, and Mr. Phelps will settle with you at the desk.

"We're going to building with a check for \$47 and within his breast a heavy and anxious heart. The world was more than his, and that \$75 was farther away than ever.

Formal and discouraged, Matt, dressed in a suit of borrowed overalls, that he could rely on. He needed more than a job; he needed a friend, and he was sure he would find one in the Y.M.C.A. staff.

Daggancourt was working over a car, and it was not until he had been notified by a messenger that he had arrived and recognized Matt. He tried to look unconcerned, but there was a tell-tale quiver of the cheek, and a startled, constrained air about him which showed his agitation. He grasped Matt's hand, and both men went down and bent his gray old head to hide his emotion.

"We've got to go, Victor," said Matt. "I was ashamed to tell you that they had stolen my money—yes, got it away from me in San Francisco, and then you took it all away and froze up like a rusty old iceberg. I was a little bit of a fool, I admit, and I'm sorry, and—"

"That's all right, Marse Broughton," interrupted the mulatto, laughing into his beard. "I don't want to hear a gentleman can say more than he's sorry, and God knows you have made a splendid record. I don't think I didn't understand, that's all—I didn't understand."

"I'm pretty hard pushed, Victor. Can you find me anything here?" "Find you anything here, sir?" "Yes, a job. I've got to do anything much to begin with. Let me wash cars—anything."

"In it as bad as that, Marse Broughton?" Daggancourt was shocked, and slowly took in Matt's shabby appearance and his tanned, careworn face. "Well, if that doesn't break me all up to hear you say that."

"Can you make room for me?" The mulatto reflected.

"It isn't much of a business," he said, indicating the garage. "It don't pay like mules—but if you care to come in as a partner, you can have half of what I make."

"But I haven't a cent, Victor. I didn't mean anything like that. I want a job—\$2 a day, perhaps."

"I didn't expect any money, Marse Broughton. You misjudge me when you say that. I'm a car wash man, and it may be I am, but I am most awful cranky in liking you, and if you are willing to work for me, I will give you the savings of years; and to appropriate half and give nothing but his unskilled services in return was simply impossible. It was finally arranged, however, that he was to be engaged at \$5 a month as "demonstrator" of the Jensonmobile, with a percentage of all sales he might make.

(To Be Continued)

Many stories are now being told of the late Lord Rothschild's. A rather vain young man was dining with Lord Rothschild and was displaying his new cuff links. "Cuff links," he explained. "Rather rare, you know." "It is?" said Lord Rothschild quietly. "It is a magnificent piece made of it in the next room."

## A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

### Farming Area of the Dominion

Extract From Address of Frank D. Adams, Ph.D., Before Royal Society of Canada

Agriculture is and must always remain the chief industry of our people of Canada. The population which the Dominion can support in the future will depend upon the manner in which this industry is cultivated.

The fact that Canada occupies more than half of the continent of North America and has an area almost identical with that of Europe is sometimes mentioned as carrying with it the implication that it would afford support to an almost unlimited population.

It is impossible at the present time to arrive at an accurate estimate of the actual area of arable land in the Dominion, but there are certain salient facts which while not generally recognized, are of very important bearing on this question.

The first of these is that there is practically no land which can be profitably cultivated in that portion of Canada which lies north of the 49th parallel. This is due to the fact that the climate is too cold to support a crop of grain or other food crops.

Secondly, with the exception of the clay belt in Northern Ontario, there is no land in the Dominion which can support more than a very sparse farming population or in which farming can be made really profitable.

Thirdly, the area of arable land in British Columbia, as compared with the size of the province, is quite small.

There are only two great areas of land capable of continuous cultivation in the Dominion, and these are situated in the central and southern portions of the Dominion.

The first of these is the central portion of the Dominion, which is bounded by the 49th parallel to the north and the Gulf of Mexico to the south.

The second is the southern portion of the Dominion, which is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico to the north and the Gulf of California to the south.

Many of the estimates which have been made of the amount of land available for farming in the Dominion are undoubtedly exaggerated. A recent writer has stated that a conservative and easily grasped statement is that the farm land in the Dominion is about 400 million acres.

Another authority states that the area of land which is used for farming in the Dominion is about 100 million acres. This is a much smaller estimate, which includes not only farming but grazing.

We do not require, however, to be misled by exaggerated figures. The fact is that the Dominion has a large area of land which is capable of supporting a large population.

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of the United States federal department of agriculture, which tells us that "Wheat was successfully produced in Central New York for something like 40 years. During the latter part of that period the yield began to decline, and at the end of another 20 years it was so low that exclusive wheat growing became unprofitable. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa have each in turn repeated the history of New York. The soils of these states were productive in the beginning and it required 40, 50 or 60 years for the single crop system to materially reduce the yields."

Now in the east we find many regions abandoned farms with farm houses in every stage of decay. The average yield of wheat in New York State as recently as 1898 was 21.2 bushels per acre; in 1907, it was 17.3 bushels. In the same short time the average yield in Indiana fell from 18.8 to 14.4 bushels; in Minnesota from 25.8 to 13.4 bushels; in North Dakota from 24.4 to 10.1 bushels; in Oklahoma from 14.9 to 9 bushels.

As has been remarked by Mr. Hill, "The fact that the Canadian soil is so fertile, the farmers have gone in search of new soils to be skinned, and abandoned as soon as the truth of the soil is revealed. The old showed signs of exhaustion. Now that they have reached the jumping place, they are in danger of being moved on to the next stage of the process."

West to move into, the stream turned north and is now moving into the Canadian Northwest. We have seen the truth of the statement of Lord Bacon's observation that "The principal thing that hath been the ruin of the world is that the land has been the base and shallow drawing of profit in the first years."

Nothing in municipal history excites so much interest as the recent acquisition by the city of New York of the C.P.R. method of purchasing the method of the C.P.R.

Adopt Canadian Methods

City of New York Adopts the Model Purchasing Methods of the C.P.R.

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### Farming in the North

When the Hamilton report of Sir Sandford Fleming, as chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, was published thirty-eight years ago, it furnished the Canadians of that time with a mass of new but scientific information regarding the area now included in the province of Alberta. The surveyors reported that among the various "passes" through the Rocky Mountains that might be used in the construction of a transcontinental railway three were more available than any of the others; the one used by the Canadian Pacific main line, the one used recently for the National Transcontinental and Canadian Northern lines, and the one along the Peace River runs from west of the Rockies east toward Lake Athabasca.

Of these three lines the first, from a railway engineer's standpoint, the most difficult, while the Peace River valley was the easiest. The only objection to this last named was its far northern location, and Sir Sandford's choice ultimately was the middle pass, known as the Yellow Head.

During this long interval of time it has been matter of common knowledge that there is in the Peace River district, east of the Rocky Mountains, an extensive area of good, arable land, that the climate is favorable, and that much of the country is well watered by nature. This view of the capabilities for agricultural purposes is corroborated by the recent information that a carload of wheat from the Peace River in Winnipeg, and that the grain is of good quality and appearance. As there is no railway to the Peace River, it must have been to some many miles by the farmers themselves, perhaps to the outside world an object as to the value of the district for farming purposes. This and the information that it certainly serves, because it is accepted as established that the nearer to its northern limit wheat is grown the finer its quality. There is no reason to doubt that the Peace River district is a "Manitoba" region, and a "Manitoba" region.

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### Saskatchewan's Wool Clip

How to Pack and Ship Fleeces to Get Benefit of Co-Operative Marketing

Saskatchewan expects a market co-operative, at least 100,000 pounds of wool, from the clip of 1931. Already the department has had printed, and sent out a very concise bulletin of instructions to the men who seek to take advantage of the co-operative wool market. The 100,000 pounds of wool will come largely from flocks of Leicester and Down breeds, but where range sheep are included, there will be considerable Merino. The fleeces are required to be dry, free from tags or paint, properly rolled with paper fleeces twined and packed in strong, hard, jute sacks. When accumulated and graded, the wool will be shipped from Regina and one or two other points in the province in car lots.

Flock masters have been specially instructed to keep the fleeces from ewes, wethers and bucks in separate sacks and where it becomes necessary to pack three kinds of fleeces in one sack, they are urged to put sheets of strong paper between different fleeces. The wool is to be forwarded by freight by the most direct route to the Co-operative Organization Branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

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## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Pte. Chas. Scott is visiting with his parents here.

A wedding ring, found a few days ago, awaits the owner at this office.

Rev. and Mrs. Young, and Miss Olga, of Spokane, spent last Tuesday at the lake.

The funeral of the infant daughter of Mike Klish took place on the 17th inst.

Miss Gladys Hilling, of Lethbridge, was the guest of Mrs. Pizer last Sunday and Monday.

Rev. Stevens, from Cranbrook, will occupy the pulpit of the Institutional church on Sunday.

Miss E. Atkinson is recovering from her recent illness, and is now the guest of her sister here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Stafford, of Phoenix, B.C., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Dunlop Sunday and Monday.

For sale at a bargain, one hot air furnace. Has only been used a few times. For particulars call at The Bulletin office.

Mrs. D. C. McDougall, of Pinetree Creek, vice president of the Rebeccan assembly, visited the Coleman lodge this week.

Manager Bollock of the Bank of Commerce is on a six weeks' trip to the East. F. L. Watters is acting manager of the bank.

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. in the club room of the Institutional church next Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock.

Constable Jones of the R. N. W. M. P. was last week transferred to Macleod. He is endeavoring to obtain his release from the force in order to enlist and go to the front.

Ptes. Leach and Hutton of the 13th Mounted Rifles have been transferred to the engineering division and expect to leave for Ottawa next week. They will spend Sunday next in Coleman.

The fact that there have been no bush fires in this district this summer is a tribute to the energy and efficiency of the local staff of forest rangers, who evidently believe that prevention is better than cure.

High Mass is held in Holy Ghost church every Sunday at 11 a.m., Sunday school at 2:30 and Vespers at 7:30. Rev. Father Crocetta is also in charge of St. Anne's church, Blairmore, where High Mass is held at 9:30, with Benediction immediately after, and Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

### THAT RUSSIAN RETREAT

These are dark and trying days for those of us who want to see the brightest side of the war situation, and there are many who look upon the great Russian retreat as a calamity and catastrophe that bodes ill for the allies. We should bear in mind, however, that the Russians have one-sixth of the land surface of the globe over which to manoeuvre; that they can play hide and seek with the German barbarians for months and all the while they are getting nearer to their base, while the Germans are getting just that much farther away from theirs. Also the mere fact that the Russians are on the defensive gives them a great advantage, and when away back in history we find that the people of the Russian empire have won greater victories through retreat than they ever did in any other way—not that they ever lacked in courage or valor, but simply that by retreating back into their own limitless country they forced their enemy to follow them over a country unknown to them and a country that had already been razed by the Russians themselves and were thus eventually glad to leave the Russians alone and hike back home—those of them that were left. And at the present time it is interesting to note some of the circumstances that Napoleon had to face when he marched into Russia in 1812.

Napoleon declared war against Russia in the above named year because the Czar found it impossible to maintain a continental blockade, and with an army of 550,000 men, well trained and thoroughly equipped, and flushed with many victories, he entered upon his celebrated invasion of Russian territory. The Russians, outnumbered and but poorly prepared in every way, made a stand at Borodino but were defeated. Then by a skillful retreat they avoided any further battles. Historians tell us that they not only fell back with great precision, but destroyed or

carried away all supplies. This course made it exceedingly difficult for Napoleon to gather support for his immense army, and when he reached Moscow the city had been reduced to ashes.

Winter setting in made it impossible to continue farther pursuit, neither could he subsist at Moscow, and the only thing that remained was an inglorious retreat. No sooner had Napoleon decided upon this course than the Russians took advantage of his dilemma by pursuing him with companies of mounted Cossacks, who harassed his army and destroyed in great numbers the French soldiers, now fatigued and weakened by famine and disease. Not more than 50,000 of his army lived to return.

The 1915 Russian retreat has all the earmarks of being another such coup. They are leaving no munitions behind them, but are destroying bridges, burning some of their towns and in various ways making the Kaiser's road as difficult as possible.

Winter will soon have to be reckoned with in that country, and the Huns are getting farther away from home and their base every day. A comparison of Napoleon's march into Russia with the present movement of the Huns is more than interesting—it is suggestive. And from what we all have read of the ability and craftiness of the Russian military leaders, it would be surprising if history repeated itself during the next few months.

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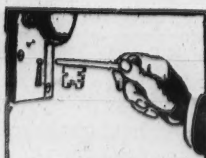
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We are giving an Automatic Reel, valued at \$6.00, to the fisherman bringing in the largest trout during the month of September. The only condition is that you must be a customer of ours for Fishing Tackle. Lake and Bull Trout are barred from this contest.

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